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DOD BIOMECHANICAL RESEARCH

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and

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1 May 1986

Letter Report





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Prepared for

Naval Medical Research and Development Command Bethesda, MD 20014 Approved by

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE							
1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS				
UNCLASSIFIED							
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release.				
2b. DECLASSIFICATION / DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			Distribution is unlimited.				
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)				
NBDL-86R005							
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION .				
Naval Biodynamics Laboratory		(If applicable)					
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)			7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)				
P.O. Box 29407							
New Orleans, LA 70189-0407							
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING 8b. OFFICE SYMBOL			9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER				
ORGANIZATION Naval Medical (If applicable) Research & Development Command							
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Naval Medical Command	(Code)		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS				
Naval Medical Command National Capital Reg			PROGRAM PROJECT TASK WORK UNIT				
Bethesda, MD 20814-38		ELEMENT NO.	NO. N/A	NO. N/A	ACCESSION NO. N/A		
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification)			11/11	1 11/7	10/7	1 11/7	
DOD Biomechanical Research (Unclassified)							
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Robe Henning E. von Gierke	ert J. Bier	sner, CAPT, MSC,	USN, Naval	Biodynamics	Laborato	ry &	
13a. TYPE OF REPORT	13b. TIME CO						
Letter	FROM N/	A to			SE COUNT		
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION							
None							
17. COSATI COD	DES	18. SUBJECT TERMS (C	S (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)				
FIELD GROUP	SUB-GROUP	Biodynamics;	Biomechanical; Impact; Injury; Modeling;				
06 02	19	Trauma					
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) The enclosed material includes documents written in rebuttal to an article published							
In <u>Science</u> by the Commanding Officer of this Laboratory and by the Director, Biodynamics							
and Bioengineering Division of the Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory located							
at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. A copy of this article is included as Appendix A. The letter forwarding this rebuttal to Science (i.e., Letter to the Editor) is provided as							
Appendix D. AS indicated by Apprendix C. this rebuttal was not nublished in Science							
Decause of a lack of available space, although a more general rebuttal was nublished							
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to make this information a matter of public record.							
20. DISTRIBUTION (AVAILABILITY OF ADSTRUCT							
20. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILIT	21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION						
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL			UNCLASSIFIED 22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 22c. OFFICE SYMBOL				
ROBERT J. BIERSNER, CAPT, MSC, USN			(504) 255-	4870	NBDL 0		
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SUMMARY

The enclosed material includes documents written in rebuttal to an article published in Science by the Commanding Officer of this Laboratory and by the Director, Biodynamics and Bioengineering Division of the Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. A copy of this article is included as Appendix A. The letter forwarding this rebuttal to Science (i.e., Letter to the Editor) is provided as Appendix B. As indicated by Apprendix C, this rebuttal was not published in Science because of a lack of available space, although a more general rebuttal was published earlier as a letter to the editor of Science (see Appendix D). The authors of this letter report believe that a more detailed response related specifically to the biomechanics programs sponsored by the Department of Defense is justified, and have therefore decided to make this information a matter of public record.

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Letter to the Editor

In her article "Academy Proposes a Federal Trauma Center" (News and Comment, 7 June, p. 1180), Constance Holden in reviewing (1) stated: "Suprisingly, the committee did not find any trauma research worth mentioning going on in the Department of Defense." Despite A. Lazen's claim (Letters, 19 July) that the committee reviewed thoroughly DoD's contributions to trauma research, we believe that Ms. Holden's inappropriate and unfortunate choice of words originated from the shortcomings of the report in question. These shortcomings include a failure to analyze and discuss DoD capabilities in, and contributions to, trauma research; not mentioning DoD dollars spent in this area in their federal expenditure tables; and, glossing over these issues with sentences such as "DoD is the only agency that might currently have extensive programs in all the fields of research needed. However, its efforts concentrate on defense-related applications of injury research," [(1) p. 114; underlining by the writers]. It would appear that a Congressionally-authorized study by the National Academy of Sciences would go deeper in its analysis than to be content with statements such as this which omit important facts for some of the subareas studied. The data should have been easily available, particularly through two members of the committee, Robert R. McMeekin, Director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and Albert I. King, who has extensive knowledge of the biomechanics work being conducted at Air Force and Navy laboratories. However, the Air Force and Navy laboratories were not requested by the committee to provide this information.

The easily available fact is that the Armed Forces has been the focus for most experimental work on biomechanics, including injury mechanisms and biodynamics responses, since the early 1950's. Under Air Force and Navy sponsorship,

Colonel John Paul Stapp and other military volunteers willingly submitted to impact sled tests which explored the human capability to withstand crash forces. This work in part lead to the development of principles and criteria of crash protection, which are credited with contributing to the prevention of thousands of deaths and serious injuries on our highways. As an acknowledgement to this work, the most important yearly technical conference in the area of biomechanics, sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers and attended by national and international researchers, is called the "Stapp Car Crash Conference." Since this early work, the science and technology of biomechanics have become increasingly sophisticated through DoD support to in-house, university and industry programs. Unique impact facilities for use in systematic research on volunteer human subjects are available only in DoD laboratories. Over the last several decades, the Air Force and Navy have provided several millions of dollars per year for research and development programs in biomechanics.

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When, in the national interest, tests with live subjects of new crash protection devices were desired, DOT, FAA and NASA turned to Air Force and Navy laboraories for testing of these devices. The use of air bags for automotive safety, as well as the impact criteria for our space program, were evaluated in extensive tests with human volunteers at DoD facilities. To do such potentially hazardous tests safely and cost-effectively not only requires multimillion dollar facilities and support instrumentation, but dedicated researchers, extensive experience and long-range programs. It is primarily this continuous work which enabled researchers to develop mathematical models to define mechanisms and probabilities of injury, and to reduce, through application of this technology, the need for extensive use of animal subjects or human volunteers in crash protection programs. It is no coincidence that

national, as well as international, standards committees have arrived at established human test procedures, data collection and model prediction using the results of efforts supported primarily by DoD agencies. It has been only four years since, at the request of the U.S. Air Force, the National Academy of Sciences studied a related problem addressed in a report (2) entitled "The Feasibility of a National Biomechanics Data Bank." The recommendations of this report, which were aimed at the reduction of mortality and morbidity from biomechanical injury through standardized collection and assessment of injury statistics, protective systems effectiveness, laboratory biodynamic response data, and injury prediction models, are not mentioned in this new analysis. Only the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration accident surveillance system was discussed, not DoD's efforts in establishing and making available a broader-based biomechanics data bank.

Omission of DoD's research capabilities and facilities in biomechanics—not to mention its contributions to clinical injury and burn treatment for which we feel unqualified to speak—does not affect the main recommendations of the report "Injury in America," which we wholeheartedly support. However, full assessment of existing capabilities including those of DoD, might well lead to more expeditious and cost—effective solutions to the recommendation made in this report. Such an assessment would most certainly be in the national interest.

Henning E. von Gierke
Director, Biodynamics & Bioengineering
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Robert J. Biersner Captain, MSC, USN Commanding Officer Naval Biodynamics Laboratory New Orleans, LA 70189-0407

- Committee on Trauma Research, National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. <u>Injury in America</u> (National Academy Press, Washington DC, 1985)
- 2. Committee on Hearing, Bioacoustics and Biomechanics, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, NRC. The Feasibility of a National Biomechanics Data Bank, National Academy Press, Washington DC, 1981.

Academy Proposes a Federal Trauma Center *

A committee of the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine has settled upon the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as the most appropriate location for a centralized federal agency for the study, treatment, and prevention of trauma.

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Produced at the behest of the Department of Transportation (DOT), the group's report, "Injury in America, " declares injury to be the "principal public health problem in America today." Accidents, the fourth leading cause of death, kill more than 140,000 people a year, one-third of them on the roads. They leave 80,000 permanently disabled from brain or spinal cord injuries. Alcohol is involved in half of all highway accidents and is heavily implicated in shootings, falls, drownings, poisonings, and burns, as well as in 80 percent of suicides.

The committee, headed by former CDC director Williams Foege, notes that federal research funds—about \$112 million a year—are paltry in relation to the annual treatment costs of \$75 to \$100 billion. It calls for stepped—up research, particularly on biomechanics; safer product design; new "centers of excellence," a major extension of rehabilitation programs; and much more data—gathering. The report notes that federal efforts are now lamentably fragmented: most epidemiological and prevention research is done within the DOT; biomechanics is spread around the National Institutes of Health, and rehabilitation research is mostly conducted at the Veterans Administration. Surprisingly, the committee did not find any trauma research worth mentioning going on in the Department of Defense.

With regard to injury prevention, the report contends that "automatic protection" (such as collapsible steering wheels, or perhaps weaker liquor for

drinkers) is the best strategy. Education is not seen as the answer:

"neither safety-education campaigns nor driver-education campaigns nor

driver-education programs have been shown by scientific evaluation to justify
the faith and large budgets accorded them." Legal remedies are better, says
the report, but laws "tend to be least effective among the very groups that
are at the highest risk of injury."

The committee decided the CDC was the best place for a Center for Injury Control because much of the work is too applied and too interdisciplinary for the National Institutes of Health. Besides, NIH doesn't want any more institutes. According to neurosurgeon Ayub K. Ommaya, a consultant to the DOT, the transportation subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, headed by William Helman (D-Fla.), is now working on legislation to facilitate the panel's recommendations. Initial funding is to be by the DOT; no budget has yet been determined.—Constance Holden

^{*} From C. Holden, <u>Science</u>, 1985, Vol. 228, pages 1180-1181. Copyright (1985) by the AAAS.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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5219 NBDL 00 13 August 1985

Daniel E. Koshland, Jr., Ph.D. Editor, Science AAAS
1333 H. Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Doctor Koshland:

Please find enclosed an editorial comment which Dr. Henning E. von Gierke and I have written in response to an article published in your journal several months ago. We hope that you find this article appropriate for publication in Science.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding the enclosed statement, please contact me at (504) 255-4870 or Dr. von Gierke at (513) 255-3602.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. BIERSNER

Captain, Medical Service Corps

United States Navy Commanding Officer

Encl:

(1) Letter to the Editor

Science

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE 1333 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., 20005 (202) 125-6500

CABLE ADDRESS: ADVANCESCI

28 October 1985

Capt. Robert J. Biersner 5219. NBDL 00 Naval Biodynamics Laboratory Box 29407 New Orleans, LA 70189-0407

Dear Capt. Biersner:

Thank you for your letter of 13 August. A copy was sent to the author for her information and possible reply.

I regret to say that we are not able to publish it. We wish we could print more letters, but space restrictions limit us to a very small fraction of those we receive.

This decision relates only to your current letter and should not inhibit your writing on another topic in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Christine Gilbert

Christ Silliet

Letters Editor

CG: jp

Cont'd

Trauma Research *

The rebutal maintains that:

Constance Holden states in her article "Academy proposes a federal trauma center" (News and Comment, 7 June, p. 1180) that "Surprisingly, the committee did not find any trauma research worth mentioning going on in the Department of Defense."

The committee that prepared the report did not review research on trauma by agency but rather by research area, for example, biomechanics or epidemiology. Neverthless, we believe the important role played by the Department of Derense (DOD) was recognized. The report, <u>Injury in America: A Continuing Public Health Problem</u>, lists DOD along with the Department of Transportation and the National Institutes of Health as agencies that now perform research on injury (on page 17), uses references to work performed in DOD, and in discussing which federal agencies should be considered for an injury control center says, "DOD is the only agency that might currently have extensive programs in all the fields of research needed." An additional indication of the recognition of DOD research in this area is the fact that Colonel Robert R. McMeekin, director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, served as a member of the committee.

^{*} From A. G. Lazen, Science, 1985, Vol. 229, page 227. Copyright (1985) by the AAAS.